

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 19.

VICTORIA, V. I., BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1868.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
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OFFICE—Concord Building, Government and Langley streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS.—

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Legal Notices.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

WHEREAS A PETITION TO ADJUDICATE OF BANKRUPTCY, bearing date the 21st day of March, A.D. 1868, hath been duly filed against Thomas Roper, or Four Mile Prairie, British Columbia, out of business, locality unknown, in the Court House, 108 Main Street, Victoria, where he standeth. In partnership with William Roper, under the name of W. & T. Roper, as Cubaans and Farmers, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is req'd to surrender himself to the Hon. Matthew Ballie Begbie, one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of the Court of Bankruptcy, on the 1st day of March instant, at five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House, New Westminster, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debt, and at the first sitting to choose Assignees, and at the last sitting the bankrupt is required to file his examination.

All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any interest in him, are duty bound to pay or deliver the same to Charles Edward Pooley, the Official Assignee, whom the said Commissioner has appointed.

W. S. SEIGHTON GREEN,
Solicitor for Bankrupt.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Albert F. Hicks and Thos. Russell, under the name and style of Hicks & Russell, as Grocers and Provision Dealers, is hereby dissolved. All accounts due and owing by the said firm will be settled by the said Thomas Russell, who will continue the business in his own name.

Victoria, B.C., 9th March, 1868.

A. F. HICKS.
THOS. RUSSELL.
Witnesses—J. R. Stewart, Thos. L. Fawcett, mall

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE late Firm of Murray & Murray are requested to make payment to JOHN MURRAY, the undersigned, who is also authorized to receive the sum. Amounts unpaid on the 16th February instant will be then placed in a solicitor's hands for collection.

JOHN MURRAY,
Corner Fort and Douglas Streets,
Victoria, V.I., B.C., 12th February, 1868.

NOTICE.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I will only accept CASH FOR RENTS as well as for any other payments to be made to me.

J. LOWENBERG

Shipping Notices.

Reduction of Freight

FREIGHT
From Soda Creek to Quesnelmouth
During the ensuing season,
WILL BE CARRIED ON THE
Steamer Enterprise

AT 12 CENTS PER POUND.

The vessel will not be responsible for leakage or
Coal Oil or any liquids shipped in tin.

Victoria, March 19, 1868.

ma20 1m

For Victoria Direct.

THE BARK "SOMERSET,"
NOW LOADING AT SAN FRANCISCO,
will probably sail for Victoria on April 1.
Agents in San Francisco—Arlington, Picket & Har-
ris, 318 Front street.

For particular apply to

MILLARD & BEEDY
Wharf street.

ma21

Ship Agent, for New York.

TO THE CAPTAIN NOR
the undersigned will be responsible for any
debts contracted by the crew without their
written order.

F. H. LAMB,
Agent W. U. Telegraph Company,
Victoria B.C., March 19, 1868.

ma20 1m

Wanted Immediately,

ABLE AND ORDINARY SEAMEN
for home.
Apply to J. NAGLE,
Shipping Agent.

P.S.—For Charter, a Schooner, 50 tons register.

ma21

THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL
AWARDED TO

J. & F. HOWARD
AT THE

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

J. & F. HOWARD,

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CHAMPION PLOUGHS,

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PLOUGHS,

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And other Agricultural Implements.

From long experience and great manufacturing facilities, J. & F. Howard are in a position to supply Agricultural Machinery, not only of the best design, but of the best workmanship it is possible to produce. Their plants consist of MILLS, MILL-CRUSHERS, &c., any other power machinery in their department. It is their policy to manufacture in their works, and to sell to the world, all kinds of articles of iron, wood, and iron, and to the most economical prices. They have full opportunities of testing every machine before offering it to the public.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Thursday Morning, March 26, 1868.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance to insure insertion.

TO AGENTS.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or the supply of paper, &c., will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates and no exception will in future be made to this rule.

One of the worst results of Unconditional Union was the paralyzation of commerce consequent upon the abolition of Free Trade. As a Free Port Victoria attracted customers from foreign countries who purchased goods in her market to much better advantage than elsewhere. The prestige of the port for cheap goods was becoming established. Our merchants had already an extensive and increasing export business with the Sandwich Islands, Sitka, San Francisco, Washington Territory and Mexico. Commerce under the Free Port system was nourished and protected, and there is no estimating the importance to which it would ultimately have attained had not the Tariff, which levies an average duty of twenty per cent upon imported goods, been extended to the Island. But after Union it would have been preposterous to maintain a system of direct taxation on the island and a system of indirect taxation on the mainland and expect the two sections to pull amicably together in double harness. Two diverse systems for raising revenue in the same Colony would have proved unsatisfactory and impracticable, and must have resulted in discontent, confusion and disaster. It is highly necessary that the laws of the united Colony should be assimilated, and in no particular more than wherein they affect the raising of revenue. Vancouver Island accepted the Tariff with a determination to give it a fair chance, and after a trial of eighteen months has found that while farm products have been sensibly benefitted by its operation, the foreign trade enjoyed by this port before Union has been seriously affected. The bulk of it has sought other markets because the enhanced value of goods consequent upon the imposition of Customs dues has prevented purchases. San Francisco buyers are now seldom met in our market. The Sandwich Islands' trade has fallen to a mere trifle of its former proportions. Sitka, which in American hands ought to be even a heavier customer than when in Russian possession, is now scarcely known in the market. Our merchants, therefore, are dependent almost entirely upon the local, Puget Sound and interior demand for business, instead of having, as before Union, the whole coast for a market. The cause of this falling off is found not so much in the abolition of the Free Port as in the neglect of the authorities to provide necessary facilities or inducements for the transaction of an export trade. Goods may be sold from bond, it is true; but every commercial man is aware they cannot be sold to advantage in a bonded warehouse because the opportunity for displaying them (which is generally indispensable to effect a sale) is necessarily wanting. Goods are usually imported either in large packages. Only a part of the articles are required for local consumption. The balance would find a market in either of the sections we have named were it not for the fact that when a package is removed from bond duties on its entire value are paid, and the portion not required for immediate sale remain on the shelf representing just so much money lying idle for an indefinite period. The merchants who, were the opportunity afforded, while awaiting the appearance of a colonial customer, might have sold ten times the value of the goods for export, realized a profit and replenished his stock a dozen times, is forced to sit idle to see his "dead" stock eaten up by interest and moths. But the injury done is not confined to the merchant. The country suffers with him. Add to the wealth of the commercial class by affording them every facility in extending their trade, and you indirectly add to the wealth and prosperity of the Colony, as surely as when you foster the productive interests of the Colony. What is wanted now is the passage of a measure for the relief of the merchants—a measure which, while it will protect the Colonial producer and manufacturer, will restore to the merchant the opportunity of competing for the trade of foreign countries. Such a measure might be very easily provided by allowing a drawback on all goods exported from the Colony. For instance: a Victoria merchant imports an invoice of goods from England or elsewhere; he pays the duties and sells a portion of the invoice for consumption within the Colony. For the remainder of the invoice he can easily find a customer from abroad if the 20 per cent. duty paid on the

portion intended for local consumption be knocked off. Retain the duty and the goods lie on his hands, an injury to him and a benefit to no one, not even to the Government. This plan would work no injustice to the Colonial manufacturer, who is not a competitor in a foreign market, while it would add immensely to the profits of the merchant and attract a floating population to our shores. To prevent fraud, a rigorous system of inspection might be easily introduced, by detailing a Custom-house officer to examine, check and seal each package before it leaves the store; an obligation from the purchaser and a certificate from the captain of the vessel in which they are shipped should be required that they will not be landed within the limits of the colony, and the expense entailed by the employment of an additional officer, met by a small fee to be paid on each invoice, which should not be less in value than (say) \$150; the merchant to be credited with the duties remitted on account of future importations. We are glad to observe that one of the city members (Mr. DeCosmos) has asked the Government for information upon this head. The matter is deserving the early attention of the Council; for if it can be shown—as we think it can—that by maintaining the present system a very important branch of commerce is in a fair way of being destroyed, a plan similar to that we have named cannot be too speedily adopted to preserve it.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, March 24, 1868.

The Council met at 8 p.m. Twelve members present.

Minutes of last sitting read and approved.

Hon Robson gave notice that on Monday next, he should introduce a Fence Bill.

House adjourned to present the reply to the Governor.

On the House reforming the Hon. Crease proceeded with the Bills he had introduced:

First—Weights and Measures. The alterations in this measure are very trifling and need no particular notice. Passed second reading.

Second—Naval Stores and Victualling Bill, providing for the more effectual protection of the naval stores. The bill, as I understand the hon. gentleman, emanated from home and is more a preparatory than an actual measure. Passed first reading.

It is very essential that members should enunciate distinctly the particulars of Bills, for a wrong word in legislation or law as well as science, makes all the difference at times. It is much to be hoped that members, especially the President, will attend to this point. An amusing incident occurred this afternoon, when hon. DeCosmos understood the hon. Attorney-General while speaking on the Testatees' Bill to say "diminution" instead of "devolution." These mistakes, I fear, will occur all the time, unless members speak distinctly as they ought to do. Bill passed.

Third—the Limitation of Actions Bill. The object of the Bill is to retain the law of the country wherein the contract is made over the party contracting the debt for six years after emigrating to this Colony. For instance, a person contracting a debt in California would be responsible for the debt six years hence unless he could prove the expiration of the Limitation Act of California.

Hon. DeCosmos stated that a similar measure had been introduced at the last session and excited much opposition. He did not on general principles object to innovations whatever, but as this one was contrary to the practice of the two great commercial nations, England and America, who concurred in the present system, he questioned its propriety.

Besides it was not in accordance with English law, and he thought it better to let the country wherein the debt was incurred provide the remedy, it might also cause both confusion and injustice. A party, according to the statute, might be sincere in incurring a debt, but the foreign Legislature might be sitting and reduce the limitation simultaneously with the judgment of the local Courts in this Colony, and thus the judgment would be contrary to the foreign law. Brougham and Storey both agreed that foreign law cannot be introduced for the collection of a debt where a forfeiture of the covenant was intended. As this Bill affected the interests of the Colony in general, he thought its final reading should be postponed till the members from the chief commercial city were present.

Hon. Robson differed with the member from Victoria. He understood the bill referred to the Legislature without opposition. The present Bill was almost similar to one that existed previously on the Island, and need not be delayed "on those grounds."

He disliked the limitation period of six years, however, as being a cause likely to prevent emigration. Men who had been unfortunate

would have little energy to struggle if their debts were revived and kept hanging over them so long. He thought it better for the laws of British Columbia to be as liberal as other adjacent countries, and that in this respect particularly they should assimilate as much as possible with the laws of the countries with which their business connexion most prevailed.

Read a second time and ordered to be committed on Tuesday.

Fourth—Intestate Estates Bill. The object of this measure has been already given. Nothing new was elicited in the debate, except that it did not interfere with the important point of dower. Hon. DeCosmos thought the Bill trifling. Something more definite should be introduced; the law here, as he had previously said, was nothing more or less than that of the English primogeniture idea, and consequently obnoxious to a large majority of the population. Passed second reading and ordered to be committed on Monday.

Hon. Robson asked the Attorney General if the Government intended to introduce any educational measure. He sincerely hoped the Government would do so, at this important period, to meet the emergencies of the case.

Hon. Crease thought the session would be too short to deal justly with a case of such grave importance.

Hon. DeCosmos thought that although the Bill of Vancouver Island was not perfect, he did not see what else the Government could do so satisfactory to the people as to provide money to pay the arrears and salaries of the teachers.

House adjourned till 3 o'clock to-morrow.

REPLY TO THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Following is the reply to the Governor's speech passed by the Legislative Council on Tuesday, to which allusion was made by telegraph.

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THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Thursday Morning, March 26, 1868.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED
March 25—Sip Forest, Butler, San Juan

CLEARED.

March 25—Stm Eliza Anderson, Finch, Pt Townsend
Sip Eagle, Graham, Pt Townsend

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

Legislative Council.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 25.—House met at 3 p.m. 16 members present, the addition being the hon. Pemberton, Stamp, Helmcken and Macdonald.

Minutes read and confirmed.

Weights and Measures Ordinance taken in committee to the fourteenth clause and reported progress; to be finally disposed of on Monday.

Naval and Victualling Stores bill was read second time, taken in committee and passed.

Hon DeCosmo spoke on the question of granting drawbacks on merchandise exported he also spoke on the state of Colonial agriculture.

NEW NOTICES FOR TO-MORROW.

Hon Macdonald—Praying for returns to show the sum of money disbursed on the mainland for schools in 1867, with the amounts due to the trustees up to date in 1867; also praying that the balance of the \$6000 appropriated for school purposes in Vancouver Island to be placed at the disposal of the Board of Education.

Hon Robson—Praying for an answer to the resolution of last Council respecting the Indian reserves on the Lower Fraser.

Hon DeCosmo—Whether the Gulf of Georgia north of the 49th parallel of latitude and Johnson's Straits are exclusively British waters and whether foreign vessels have any right to pass through Johnson's Straits, if so, by what authority; if not, whether it is the intention of the Government to assert our exclusive right to the navigation of Johnson's Straits.

Hon DeCosmo—To move on Friday that His Excellency be requested to introduce into the House an ordinance making at least two-thirds of the Council elective. That the Council in making this request are impressed with the conviction that at this juncture of the Colony's affairs it is prudent to alter the constitution of the Council in order to meet the generally expressed wishes of the people. Adjourned till 3 tomorrow.

Europe.

CORK, March 21.—Captain Mackay has been sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for 12 years.

BERLIN, March 21.—The Council of the North German Confederation has approved of the treaty recently concluded with the United States Government as to the rights of naturalized American citizens abroad.

Australia.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Herald's Sydney correspondence gives accounts of the scandalous behaviour on the part of Prince Alfred, and five young men, who accompanied him on his recent visit to Australia. The people were very indignant, and the press don't hesitate to abuse him roundly, and advises that a mentor be sent in future with this young man.

South America.

Dates from Callao to the 13th say a war is apprehended between Chile and Peru.

Eastern States.

CHICAGO, March 23.—After organization of the Senate as a Court of Impeachment, Stanbury stated that himself and brother counsel had been engaged every hour since the Court last met preparing the answer, and he regretted that a longer time had not been granted, but submitted the answer which they had prepared.

Judge Curtis read the answer to the first Article.

In response the President quotes the original act establishing the office of Secretary of War and says, Stanton was appointed by President Lincoln and not by him. After becoming President, and becoming satisfied that said Stanton was doing the public service great injury, he removed him under the Constitution. He denies that Stanton, when he removed him, was in legal possession of the War Office. He denies that he ever contemplated any action contrary to the laws. He denies that his action in removing Stanton constituted a high crime and misdemeanor in office.

Second Dispatch.

Eastern States.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The President in his answer to the articles of impeachment denies every allegation; denies appointing Gen. Thomas to the War Office, simply authorizing him to act

ad interim; denies conspiring to prevent Stanton from holding office or authorizing any force to be used; denies hindering execution of tenure of office act, and also the sufficiency of articles, 4 and 7; denies endeavoring to bring Congress into contempt, and asserts he always acknowledged authority and legality of Congress; claims all his speeches were delivered in the exercise of his right as an American citizen, for which he cannot be questioned.

The President's counsel asked for thirty days to prepare for the trial. Not decided when the Court adjourned.

Europe.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Accounts from Crete relate that massacres were committed toward the end of January of upwards of sixty Christians by the Turks. The Grand Vizier instead of punishing the murderers gave them a cordial welcome. The Greeks still maintain their independence.

LONDON, March 23.—The imperial ukase is promulgated from St. Petersburg, which removes the few remaining distinctions between Poland and other provinces of the empire, and obliterates all traces of the Polish nationality in the Government at Warsaw. It completes the absorption of Poland as an integral portion of the empire.

VIENNA, March 22.—More enthusiastic demonstrations of joy were made over the recent action of the Reichsrath on the Civil Marriage Bill, which is regarded as practically annulling the concordat.

Yesterday when it became known that the Upper House had rejected the clerical motion to defer the passage of the bill, there was great rejoicing among the people, and last night the city was illuminated generally.

Japan.

Additional particulars of the state of affairs in Japan are received. The country was quiet. The rebellion of the Tycoon had been effectually suppressed and there was reason to hope for a strong Government in conjunction with the Mikado or Spirit Emperor.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—At twenty minutes after 11 o'clock a.m., to-day quite a severe shock of an earthquake was experienced in this city. No damage done.

Sailed March 24—El Dorado, Victoria; bark Hattie G. Hall, Bakers Island; brig Olga, Sitka.

Oregon.

PORTLAND, March 25.—Sailed steamer Ajax at 5 a.m.

HUMOROUS SONS OF ST. CRISPIN.—We have before us a number of a little paper called "Our Dixie Times," published once a week at the settlement of St. George's, in Utah Territory. The journal presents the appearance of being published under difficulties; and the editor, who is evidently a family man, calls on his patrons to pay their subscriptions in farm produce if they haven't got the money or greenbacks. It contains a spicy editorial, some local items of no interest to our readers and two or three columns of advertisements of such an original and witty

character as to tempt us to copy them to our column as specimens. Dispensing with the huge, staring capitals which surmount the advertisements, here they are:

"Jas Keate—Professor of Snobology.—Gentlemen troubled with deficient understandings can have them dissected, analyzed and re-created on the shortest notice, and go on their way with their pedal extremities secure against the insinuating influences of water, mud, sand, etc. Departed soles restored. The various labyrinthian deviations, mystical ramifications and multi-udious malformations of the Profession have been by me thoroughly analyzed, simplified and annihilated, and the public need no longer groan under the deleterious effects of bad fits. Advice given gratuitously."

DIXIE BOOT AND SHOE SHEBANG.—A P. HARDY is running the above business on the high-pressure principle. Let friends, old and new, come on, and will give you 'tis at sign of Old Boot. Old shoes changed into new ones.

P.S.—Owing to the scarcity of leather the sign is taken in."

ROCK CREEK.—But little is heard now-a-days from this locality, which at one time created no small interest on account of the rich deposits of gold supposed to exist in its bed and banks. Lately, we understand, a company of eight disappointed miners from the Blackfoot county have come across the mountains and commenced the construction of a bed-rock flume on the creek a lease having been granted them for the purpose by Mr. Haynes, the Gold Commissioner for the District. A few Chinese miners continue at work sluicing.

YESTERDAY afternoon a Montgomery street broker sent his son, aged 11 years, to draw \$300 on a check. The boy drew the money, divided with a chum of about his own age, and both absconded to Oakland. They were afterwards arrested and the money, less \$12, was recovered.—San Francisco Despatch.

A sure remedy for CHILLS AND FEVER. Ayer's Ague Cure never fails.

From Cariboo.

(From the British Columbian.)

By the somewhat unexpected arrival of Barnard's Cariboo Express on Monday morning we have advices from our principal gold fields to the 12th inst., Mr. Wiel, one of the most extensive merchants of Cariboo, came down along with the express. The treasure, something over \$100,000, was left at Yale, it not being considered prudent to hurry it forward in the present condition of the river between that place and Harrisonmouth, where we are informed travelling is both difficult and dangerous. The general feature of the mining news is "excellent good." The weather had been springlike and very pleasant for three weeks immediately preceding the 12th, and work was being successfully carried on in most of the claims on Williams creek. The Cariboo, especially, was paying well; one shaft alone yielded 143 ozs. for the week. The other and richer shaft was not being worked, a cave having occurred in it. The Lillooet paid \$1000 for the week. There are about 200 persons out prospecting in the Willow and Mosquito direction, and much excitement prevails. Several gulches and small streams have been discovered in that promising district, and in some instances good prospects have been struck. From Mosquito Gulch the news is good; for week ending 8th, the Micehaha yielded three hundred and twenty-four ounces to one pick! Mr. Wiel showed us one piece worth \$90, taken from this claim. The new tunnel, being opened by contract in order to tap the lead lower down, was in a distance of 200 feet. The Willow claim on Red Gulch

continued to pay as richly as ever, while the Discovery claim paid \$50 to the share for the week. Good pay had been struck in an adjoining claim. On Wilson creek, about 2 miles from Mosquito, excellent prospects had been obtained. This creek, it is thought, promises to be as rich as Mosquito. Island Gulch, Whip-saw Gulch, and others not known to fame, were reported to be prospecting well. The Island Quartz Mining Company, Limited, had got 500 feet in a distance of 135 feet, much of which is through the solid rock, and they were considered to be within 5 feet of the lead. This quartz lead is believed to be very promising, and should the result of a farther advance of five feet prove encouraging, active steps will at once be taken for its thorough development, the Company being composed of some of the best men in the country, with almost unlimited means at their disposal. The markets have undergone little change. Flour is selling at from 20@22 cts. lb. A ball was held at Barkerville on the 22d Feb. for the benefit of the Hospital, realizing the very handsome sum of \$500, clear of all expenses. Travelling between Cariboo and Yale is excellent, as may be inferred from the circumstances of Mr. Wiel having made the journey from Barkerville to New Westminster in ten days.

THE CIRCUS was crowded last evening, and the performance passed off in a most successful manner. Among the actors we were glad to notice the welcome countenance of Miss Matilde, Mr and Mrs Bartholomew, Wm. Franklin, Ned Ward, and last and by considerable the least, Major General Silas. The performers after their long rest appeared in excellent condition, and were frequently applauded. On Saturday another and last performance will be given, as we hear the troupe will then start on their Southern tour.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The fifth popular entertainment of the Mechanics' Institute will come off this evening at the rooms of the Institute at 8 o'clock. The programme contains quartettes, glee &c., interspersed with reading of various poems and essays on Beacon Hill scenery that have not yet been made known to the public. Admission—now members 25 cts. each; members and lady friends accompanying, free.

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FOR THE RIVER.—The steamer Enterprise will sail for New Westminster at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Messrs Wood and Walken, Legislative Councillors, will go up with her. The vote on the Capital question is expected to-morrow.

MR. BROADBICK, who purchased the wreck of the ship Fanny for \$1100 on Tuesday, sold it for \$900 profit to Messrs. Lowe Bros. yesterday. The purchasers intend to cut a hole through the side of the wreck and take out the coal.

THE ENTERPRISE arrived at 4 o'clock last evening from New Westminster. She brought a few passengers and a Cariboo express. The up-country news will be found in this issue.

THE ICE in the Fraser above Harrison River is slowly breaking away. Navigation, it is believed, will re-open in about eight days.

H.M.S SPARROWHAWK is expected to return here on Saturday.

Mr. ANDERSON'S Benefit will take place to-morrow evening. Seats may be secured to-day at the box office of the Theatre.

Court of Assize.

EDITOR COLONIST.—In your report of the case of Regina v Dwyer and Wood, you say the "Judge charged the jury favorably for the prisoners," and that the jury then "found the prisoners guilty." This is incorrect. The charge was impartial and unbiased; the evidence was clearly summed up, and the jury experienced but little difficulty in coming to the decision they did.

A JUROR.

If you wish the very best CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS, you must call on BRADLEY & KULOFSON, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

FRED PAYNE has removed his Cheap Shaving Shop to the opposite side of Johnson street, just above the Miner's Saloon.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION

Saturday, March 28,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

J. A. MCREA

Is instructed to sell

Stock, &c., of St. Nicholas Billiard Saloon,

GOVERNMENT STREET,

Consisting in part of:

One first-class Pocket BILLIARD TABLE, with 21st Ball, Fancy Cue Racks, Cues, Phil Pins and Balls.

One PHELAN'S CAROM TABLE, with Cues and Cue Rack, Pin Ball, Pins and Fancy Pool Board

Mahogany Bar Counter, Plate Glass Mirrors, superior Engravings and Pictures, Cut Glass Decanters, Wine Glasses and Tumblers, various Fancy Bar Ornaments, Gas Chandlers, Large Stove, Can Seat Arm Chairs, Tables, 50 yards Cocoa Matting (nearly new), Silver Plated Decanter Stands, Sugar Bowls.

Balance of WINES and LIQUORS on hand; 2 pair Folding Doors, &c.

ALSO

Good-will, Lease and Licence of the premises.

ma26

TERMS per Month in Advance.

For children over seven years.....\$3.00

For children under seven years.....\$2.00

N.B. No additional rates will be demanded as the pupils increase in the different branches enumerated.

Victoria, March 2nd, 1868.

ma21mp2

C. F. BARNARD, M. D.

Mechanical & Surgical Dentist.

OFFICE:—Douglas street, first house on the right South of Fort street.

J. A. MCREA

WILL SELL

AT SALESROOM

Wharf Street,

FURNITURE

of a Family leaving the Colony, usual assortment.

ALSO

120 bxs best Oregon Apples

20 mats No. 2 Rice

Balance lot of Tobacco, Matches, &c.

Boots and Shoes.

10 cs El Dorado and Fremont Nailed and Peg'd Boots

2 cs Boys' Boots

3 cs Men's Heavy Nailed Brogans

ma26

GARDEN SEEDS.

MOORE & CO.

Have just received by Express,

From the Shaker Garden

MOUNT LEBONON, NEW YORK,

Their Tenth Annual Supply of

Fresh Garden Seeds,

